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EXAMINER	
SELBY, GEVELL V	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/753,576	SATO, TSUNEO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Gevell Selby	2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 August 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-44* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-44* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *04 January 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 8/31/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant's submit that the prior art references do not disclose the claimed invention for the following reasons:

it would not have been obvious to combine the references to arrive at the claimed invention;

none of the cited references either alone or in combination, discloses or suggest the combinations of elements of the invention, when considered as a whole;

the cited references do not disclose that a digital camera transits image data of images captured by the camera and identification information for identifying the camera to a base station and a photo service center then prints the images according to the image data received by the base station and sort the prints of the images according to the identification information received with the image data as claimed in claim 1.

Allen does not disclose or suggest printing the images according to the image data received by the base station;

Robinson does not disclose sorting the prints of the images according to the identification information of the camera that captured the images. The examiner respectfully disagrees;

Allen does not disclose that the base station selectively receives the image data and the identification information bases on a proximity of the at least one digital camera to the at least one base station;

Allen does not disclose identifying each of the prints of the images based on a location corresponding to each of the at least one base station that transmitted the image file.

Examiner's Response:

The applicant's contend that the Allen reference prints the images according to the controls signals or according to the image file header; however, the Allen reference discloses beginning a printing operation according the control signals or the image file header. The Allen reference prints the images received for the camera on a printer when the print flag is set (see column 4, line 66 to column 5, line 1). It is inherent that a printer print according the image data or image file or else the printer could not create the correct output of the image.

The Robinson reference does not merely disclose sorting the prints in the same customer image order, when sorting the images in the customer order is referenced to in the specification is means sorting the images into the correct customer order from a plurality of customer orders (see column 7, lines 39-49). In order for the print sorter to sort by customer order, it is implied that the identification information received to the image data was used.

Since the Allen reference discloses all the limitations of claim 1, except for sorting the prints of the images according to the identification information received with the image data and the Robinson reference suggests this limitation, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine these references to sort multiple print orders so that the customer receives the correct batch of prints in a timely manner. Therefore, Allen in view of Robinson discloses all the claimed limitations of claims 1, 9, 32 and incorporations of these limitations into any dependent claims.

The Allen reference discloses the base station selectively receives the image data when the camera performs the transmit command and sends the image data and identification information to a local base station over a wireless connection such as a cell phone. The term "local" discloses that the base station in proximity to the camera will receive this data based on the fact that it is in proximity. Therefore the Allen reference discloses the limitations of claim 31.

Allen discloses identifying each of the prints of the images based on a location corresponding to each of the at least one base station that transmitted the image file, because the address to where the images are sent is a location corresponding to the to base station that transmitted the file. The claim does not state the image is identified base on the location of each of the at least one base station, but rather a location corresponding. The Anderson reference discloses the further claimed limitations of claims 10, 31, and 33.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1- 5, 8-13, 16, 23-26, 31-38, 40, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663.

In regard to claim 1, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, discloses a photo service system structured in an area, said photo service system (see figure 1) comprising:

a digital camera (see figure 1, element 10), which transmits image data of images captured by the digital camera and identification information for identifying with the digital camera (see column 3, lines 5-10);

a base station (see figure 1, element 34) which receives the image data and the identification information transmitted from the digital camera (see column 3, lines 11-28); and

a photo service center (see figure 1, element 42) which prints the images according to the image data received by the base station.

The Allen reference does not disclose sorting the prints of the images according to the identification information received with the image data.

Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses an image reproduction apparatus with a digital printer that uses a computer or print sorter to analyze the customer image order and organize a plurality of images in the correct sequence defining at least one batch of prints taking into consideration the number of images in the order and the size of the images to be printed (see column 2, line 47 to column 3, line 13 and column 7, lines 39-49).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, to have a computer or print sorter to sort the prints in accordance to the identification information,

so that the customer receives the correct batch of prints in a timely manner as taught by Robinson.

In regard to claim 2, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 1, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 1, wherein the digital camera transmits the image data and the identification information to the base station by wireless communication (see column 3, lines 5-10).

In regard to claims 3, 11, and 13, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 1, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 1, wherein the photo service center prints information comprising the names of users and the mailing address along with other information on a label along with the prints of the images (see column 3, lines 40-44) but doest not disclose the label is placed on the frame of the picture.

It is well known and obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the label can be placed anywhere on the picture, including the frame, in order to have the information associated with the print attached to it; therefore, Official Notice is taken the label of the Allen reference is placed on the frame of the print.

In regard to claim 4, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 1, discloses a digital camera exclusively used in the photo service system as defined in claim 1 (see figure 1 element 10 and column 1, lines 57-65). It is clear that the digital camera (10) in Allen is for exclusive use in the photo service system.

In regard to claim 5, the claim describes an intended use for the system; therefore, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, discloses the digital camera as defined in claim 4, wherein the digital camera inherently can be rented to a user in the area.

In regard to claim 8, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 1, discloses a digital camera used in the photo service system as defined in claim 1, comprising a setting device (see figure 1, element 20: microprocessor) which sets identification information for identifying the digital camera (see column 3, lines 8-10).

In regard to claim 9, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, discloses a photo service system (see figure 1) comprising:

at least one digital camera (see figure 1, element 10) which selectively transmits (see column 4, table 1, "Transmit" command and function) image data of images captured by the at least one digital camera, and identification information for identifying the at least one digital camera (see column 3, lines 5-10);

at least one base station (see figure 1, element 34) which receives the image data and the identification information transmitted from the at least one digital camera (see column 3, lines 11-14); and

a photo service center (see figure 1, element 34) which automatically prints the images according to the image data received by the at least one base station.

The Allen reference does not disclose sorting the prints of the images according to the identification information received with the image data.

Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses an image reproduction apparatus with a digital printer that uses a computer or print sorter to analyze the customer image order and organize a plurality of images in the correct sequence defining at least one batch of prints taking into consideration the number of images in the order and the size of the images to be printed (see column 2, line 47 to column 3, line 13 and column 7, lines 39-49).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, to have a computer or print sorter to sort the prints in accordance to the identification information, so that the customer receives the correct batch of prints in a timely manner as taught by Robinson.

In regard to claim 10, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses a photo service system as defined in claim 9, wherein the photo service center identifies the prints of the images based on a location corresponding to the respective at least one base station that transmitted the image file (see column 4, table 1, verbal command: "Send Prints" – The photo service center identifies the prints based on the location were they are to be sent).

In regard to claim 12, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, wherein the at least one digital camera transmits the image data and

the identification information to the base station by wireless communication (see column 3, lines 5-10).

In regard to claim 16, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, further comprising a setting device (see figure 1, element 20: microprocessor) for setting identification information for identifying the at least one digital camera (see column 3, lines 8-10).

In regard to claim 23, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, wherein the image data is erased when the at least one digital camera captures a new image (see column 2, lines 38-40: It is well known, obvious, and would have been expected that the memory is erased or overridden when there is a new image capture because it is temporary memory having limited space.).

In regard to claim 24, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, wherein the at least one digital camera comprises a memory having a predetermined capacity capable of storing image data for a single image only (see column 2, lines 38-40: It is expected that the memory is capable if storing only one image.).

In regard to claim 25, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 24, wherein the image data stored in the memory of the at least one digital camera is erased when the at least one digital camera captures a new image (see

column 2, lines 38-40: It is It is well known, obvious, and would have been expected that the memory is erased or overridden when there is a new image capture because it is temporary memory having limited space.).

In regard to claim 26, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, wherein the at least one digital camera comprises an image transmission voice command for selectively transmitting (see column 4, table 1, "Transmit" command and function) the image data of the images and an external input device (see column 2, lines 63-67) but does not disclose an image transmission button.

It would have been an obvious design choice to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to have an image transmission button on the input device as an alterative to the voice command. Official Notice is taken that the transmission command of the Allen reference is performed with a button.

In regard to claim 31, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 9, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, wherein the at least one base station selectively receives (see column 4, table 1, "Transmit" command and function) the image data and the identification information based on a proximity of the at least one digital camera to the at least one base station (see column 1, lines 60-64).

A local fulfillment center or base station is necessarily in the proximity of the camera receiving the image data when the user transmits the data locally over a wireless connection.

In regard to claim 32, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, discloses a photo service method comprising:

capturing and viewing images with a digital camera (see figure 1, elements 14 and 16 and column 1, lines 34-38);

selectively transmitting (see column 4, table 1, "Transmit" command and function) image data of the captured images and identification information for identifying the digital camera (see column 3, lines 5-10);

receiving the transmitted image data and identification information at an at least one base station (see column 3, lines 11-14);

printing the image according to the image data received by the at least one base station (see column 3, lines 29-31).

The Allen reference does not discloses sorting prints of the images according to the identification information received with the image data.

Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses an image reproduction apparatus with a digital printer that uses a computer or print sorter to analyze the customer image order and organize a plurality of images in the correct sequence defining at least one batch of prints taking into consideration the number of images in the order and the size of the images to be printed (see column 2, line 47 to column 3, line 13 and column 7, lines 39-49).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, to have a computer or print sorter to sort the prints in accordance to the identification information,

so that the customer receives the correct batch of prints in a timely manner as taught by Robinson.

In regard to claim 33, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 32, discloses a photo service method as defined in claim 32, further comprising identifying each of the prints of the images based on a location corresponding to each of the at least one base station that transmitted the image file (see column 4, table 1, verbal command: "Send Prints" – The photo service center identifies the prints based on the location were they are to be sent).

In regard to claim 34, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 32, discloses the photo service method as defined in claim 32, wherein the image data and the identification information are transmitted to the at least one base station by wireless communication (see column 3, lines 5-10).

In regard to claim 35, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 32, discloses the photo service method as defined in claim 32, further comprising setting identification information for identifying the at least one digital camera (see column 3, lines 8-10).

In regard to claim 36, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 32, discloses the photo service method as defined in claim 32, further comprising erasing the image data from the at least one digital camera when the image data is transmitted to the at least one base station (see column 2, lines 38-40: It is It is well known, obvious, and would have been expected that

the memory is erased or overridden when there is a new image capture because it is temporary memory having limited space.).

In regard to claim 37, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 32, discloses the photo service method as defined in claim 32, wherein said selectively transmitting comprises selecting an image transmission function for transmitting the image data to the at least one base station, thereby ordering prints of the captured images (see column 3, lines 49 to column 4, line 35 and column 4, line 66 to column 5, line 3).

In regard to claim 38, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, as described in regard to claim 32, discloses the photo service method as defined in claim 32, further comprising calculating a monetary charge based on a number of prints printed (see column 4, line 66 to column 5, line 3).

In regard to claims 40 and 43, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses the photo service system as defined in claims 1 and 32, respectively, wherein said photo service center (see figure 1, element 42) automatically prints each image upon receipt of the image data of each captured image by the base station (see column 4, line 66 to column 5, line 1: The fulfillment center sends all image to be printed to the printer and the printer automatically prints them).

In regard to claim 42, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses the photo service system as defined in claims 9. The Anderson reference discloses that at least one digital camera comprises a memory including a predetermined memory capacity capable of storing image data (see figure 1 element 22).

The Allen and Robinson references do not disclose wherein said at least one digital camera stores image data for no more than a single image at a time.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the to make the temporary memory in a camera only large enough to store one image while waiting to be further processed thereby minimizing the size it adds to the camera. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, to have at least one digital camera stores image data for no more than a single image at a time in order minimize the size it adds to the camera.

4. Claims 6, 14, 17 – 19, 27, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828.

In regard to claims 6 and 14, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, discloses the digital camera as defined in claims 4 and 9, comprising:

a shutter release button (see figure 1, element 18).

The Allen reference lacks a displaying device which automatically turns on to start displaying a moving image when the user half-presses the shutter release button.

Yamaguchi et al, US 6,493,828 discloses an digital camera incorporated in a laptop computer that has a quick capture mode wherein when the shutter release button is pressed, full-pressed or first half-pressed, the laptop powers on (see column 6, lines 30-32) and enters image capture mode displaying a video or moving picture captured by the video camera on the screen (see column 7, lines 11-13). When the shutter button is half pressed a second time the image is captured and displayed as a still image (see column 7,

lines 15-18). Yamaguchi states, "It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that a picture obtained as a result that the shutter button is fully pressed in the power-off state or the suspend mode may be immediately recoded onto the HDD" (see column 7, lines 18-20 and 62-65), therefore it would also be apparent to those skilled in the art that a video or moving picture will be obtained as a result that the shutter button is half pressed in the power-off state or the suspend mode. Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, teaches the quick capture mode is used so that a picture capture is not missed because of a long start up process (see column 1, lines 55-63).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, to have a shutter release button and a displaying device which automatically turns on to start displaying a moving image when the user half presses the shutter release button in order to view the image being picked up through the CCD video camera as taught by Yamaguchi.

In regard to claim 17, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, as described above in regard to claim 14, discloses photo service system as defined in claim 14, wherein the displaying device displays an image corresponding to the image data captured by the at least one digital camera when the shutter button is pressed to a second position (see Yamaguchi: see column 7, lines 11-25). In the Yamaguchi reference, the fully pressed shutter button represents "a second position" as claimed.

In regard to claim 18, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, as described above in regard to claim 14, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 14, wherein the photo service center comprises an image processing part for controlling communications between the at least one digital camera and the at least one base station (see Allen: figure 1, element 37 and column 3, lines 14-28).

In regard to claim 19, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, as described above in regard to claim 14, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 18, wherein the image processing part (see Allen: figure 1, element 37) collects image files (digital images) received by the at least one base station (see Allen: figure 1, element 34 and column 3, lines 16-18: the image fulfillment center or base station receive image files or digital images and sends them to the central processor.).

In regard to claim 27, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, but lack wherein that the at least one digital camera comprises a cancel/power button for canceling the transmission of the image data and turning off the power.

Yamaguchi et al, US 6,493,828, discloses an digital camera incorporated in a laptop computer that has a cancel/power button, ESC key and stutter button presses simultaneously, that ends the quick capture processing of the camera and returns the computer to normal operation (see column 7, lines 51-54).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, to have a cancel/power button wherein the camera turns off and

thereby canceling the ability to transmit the image in order to conclude image capture as taught by Yamaguchi.

In regard to claim 28, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 , discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, wherein the at least one digital camera comprises a power button for turning on the digital camera.

It is obvious and expected that the camera in the Allen reference has a power button in order to turn the camera on and off.

5. Claims 7, 15, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, in further view of Tsukahara, US 6,026,407.

In regard to claims 7 and 15, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al, US 6,493,828, as described above in regard to claim 6, discloses the digital camera as defined in claims 6 and 14.

The Allen and Yamaguchi references lack wherein the displaying device automatically turns off when the user releases the shutter release button after half-pressing the shutter release button.

Tsukahara, US 6,016,407, discloses energy-saving camera includes a power saving means that decreases or turns of the display brightness of the display when the display time of the display, during a non-operational state, exceeds a predetermined display time (see column 4, lines 28-32). The invention conserves energy, because the display wastes power by staying on when it is not being used (see column 1, lines 58-64).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, in further view of Tsukahara, US 6,026,407, to have a power saving means to shutoff the display after a camera operation has not been preformed for a predetermined time in order to extend the power supply as long is possible as taught by Tsukahara.

In regard to claim 30, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al, US 6,493,828, as described above in regard to claim 14, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 14, wherein the at least one digital camera further comprises:

a power button for turning on the digital camera

[It is obvious and expected that the Allen reference has a power button in order to turn the camera on and off.];but lacks

a controlling part for canceling the transmission of the image data and turning off the digital camera if the image transmission button or the cancel/power button are not pressed within a predetermined period of time from a pressing of the shutter release button.

Tsukahara, US 6,016,407, discloses energy-saving camera includes a power saving means that decreases or turns of the display brightness of the display when the display time of the display, during a non-operational state, exceeds a predetermined display time (see column 4, lines 28-32). The invention conserves energy, because the display wastes power by staying on when it is not being used (see column 1, lines 58-64).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, in further view of Tsukahara, US 6,026,407, to have a power saving means to shutoff the display after a camera operation has not been preformed for a predetermined time in order to extend the power supply as long is possible as taught by Tsukahara.

6. **Claims 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828 as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663**.

In regard to claim 20, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, as described above in regard to claim 14, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 19, wherein the image processing part prints the images according to the collected image files.

The Allen and Yamaguchi references do not disclose sorting the prints based on the identification information received with the image file.

Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses an image reproduction apparatus with a digital printer that uses a computer or print sorter to analyze the customer image order and organize a plurality of images in the correct sequence defining at least one batch of prints taking into consideration the number of images in the order and the size of the images to be printed (see column 2, line 47 to column 3, line 13).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to modify Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828 as applied to claim14 above, and further in view

of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, to have a computer or print sorter to sort the prints in accordance to the identification information, so that the customer receives the correct batch of prints in a timely manner as taught by Robinson.

In regard to claim 21, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 18, wherein the image processing part:

> gathers images received by the at least one base station and captured by one of the at least one digital camera at a plurality of times and locations (see Allen: table 1, "transmit command and function and column 3, lines 11-16: Whenever a image is captured and the transmit command is used, the new image taken at a new time and location by the camera is received by the same fulfillment center as the previous pictures to be processed by the central processor.);
>
> prints the images (see column 4, lines 66-67).

The Allen reference does not disclose sorting the printed images on the basis of the identification information.

Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses an image reproduction apparatus with a digital printer that uses a computer or print sorter to analyze the customer image order and organize a plurality of images in the correct sequence defining at least one batch of prints taking into consideration the number of images in the order and the size of the images to be printed (see column 2, line 47 to column 3, line 13).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to modify Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828 as applied to claim14 above, and further in view

of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, to have a computer or print sorter to sort the prints in accordance to the identification information, so that the customer receives the correct batch of prints in a timely manner as taught by Robinson.

In regard to claim 22, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Yamaguchi et al., US 6,493,828, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 18, wherein the image processing part:

> collects image files including images captured by one of the at least one digital camera at a plurality of times and locations (see Allen: table 1, "transmit command and function and column 3, lines 11-16: Whenever a image is captured and the transmit command is used, the new image taken at a new time and location by the camera is received by the same fulfillment center as the previous pictures to be processed by the central processor.);
>
> prints the images according to the colleted image files (see column 4, lines 66-67).

The Allen reference does not disclose sorting the printed images on the basis of the identification information.

Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses an image reproduction apparatus with a digital printer that uses a computer or print sorter to analyze the customer image order and organize a plurality of images in the correct sequence defining at least one batch of prints taking into consideration the number of images in the order and the size of the images to be printed (see column 2, line 47 to column 3, line 13).

7. **Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al., US 5,737,491, in view of Arai, US 5576758.**

In regard to claim 29, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 9, but does not disclose that the at least one digital camera comprises an electronic flash set button. A camera flash and flash set button are old and well-known in the art as known by figure 4, element 6 and figure 5, element 36 of Arai, US 5576758, therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491, in view of Arai, US 5576758, to have a flash and a flash set button to turn on the flash when extra lighting for image capture is needed.

8. **Claims 39 40, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nagamine et al., US 6,564,070.**

In regard to claim 39, Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 1. The Allen reference does not disclose that the base station comprises a plurality of base stations that selectively receive image data and identification information transmitted from the digital camera based on a location of said camera at a time of transmission of the image data of each image.

Nagamine et al., US 6,564,070, discloses that the base station comprises a plurality of base stations that selectively receive image data and identification information transmitted from the digital camera based on a location of said camera at a

time of transmission of the image data of each image (see column 6, lines 21-38 and column 7, lines 13-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, and further in view of Nagamine et al., US 6,564,070, to have a plurality of base stations that selectively receive image data and identification information transmitted from the digital camera based on a location of said camera at a time of transmission of the image data of each image in order for the user to associate image capture locations with their images.

In regard to claim 40, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, and further in view of Nagamine et al., US 6,564,070, discloses the photo service system as defined in claim 39. It would have been obvious to annotate the print of the Allen review in view of the Nagamine reference wherein the location of said camera at the time of transmission is automatically printed on the prints of the images in order to see where the picture was taken when viewing the prints.

In regard to claim 44, Allen et al., US 5,737,491, a photo service system structured in an area, said photo service system comprising:

a digital camera (see figure 1, element 10) which transmits image data of each image captured by the digital camera and identification information for identifying with the digital camera (see column 3, lines 5-10);

a base station (see figure 1, element 34) which receives the image data and the identification information transmitted from the digital camera (see column 3, lines 11-28); and

a photo service center (see figure 1, element 42) that automatically prints each image upon receipt of the image data of each captured image by the base station (see column 4, line 66 to column 5 line 1).

The Allen reference does not disclose:

a plurality of base stations that selectively receive image data and identification information transmitted from the digital camera based on a location of said camera at a time of transmission of each image; and

the photo service center sorts the prints of the images according to the identification information received with the image data.

Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, discloses an image reproduction apparatus with a digital printer that uses a computer or print sorter to analyze the customer image order and organize a plurality of images in the correct sequence defining at least one batch of prints taking into consideration the number of images in the order and the size of the images to be printed (see column 2, line 47 to column 3, line 13 and column 7, lines 39-49).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491 in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, to have a computer or print sorter to sort the prints in accordance to the identification information,

so that the customer receives the correct batch of prints in a timely manner as taught by Robinson.

Nagamine et al., US 6,564,070, discloses that the base station comprises a plurality of base stations that selectively receive image data and identification information transmitted from the digital camera based on a location of said camera at a time of transmission of the image data of each image (see column 6, lines 21-38 and column 7, lines 13-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Allen et al., US 5,737,491, in view of Robinson et al., US 6,452,663, and further in view of Nagamine et al., US 6,564,070, to have a plurality of base stations that selectively receive image data and identification information transmitted from the digital camera based on a location of said camera at a time of transmission of the image data of each image in order for the user to associate image capture locations with their images.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gevell Selby whose telephone number is 703-305-8623. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 5:30 PM (every other Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Christensen can be reached on 703-308-9644. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

gvs

TUAN HO
PRIMARY EXAMINER